indirect, virtual steal." The advocates of the joint resolution defended it erously, and there was much to be said in favor In every Congress during the last sixteen year proposition has been agnated and advocated, and it has passed the House several times on a division,

the proposition has been agrared and so a division, only to be defeated when members were forced to go on record in favor of it. Last night for the first time a majority of more than two-thirds was able to serve its courage to the sticking point. The House did not divide on party lines. More than two-thirds of the Democrats present voted for the joint resolution, and so did more than two-thirds of the Republicans who were present.

As the number of chairmen of committees to which clerks are sliewed is fifty-seven, the number of Representatives and Delegates in the next Congress which will be entitled to private clerks under the joint resolution, if it shall be enacted, will be 303. Allowing eight months for the first regular session of that Congress, which is less than the average of the last three Congresses, including the present one—the amount of money required for the payment of private clerks in the Lilid Congress will be 8333,300—a next sum for a Democratic House of Representatives pledged to "economy-and frigality," to vote for the semi-private benefit of Representatives and Delegates.

AGAINST FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. THE HOUSE STUBBORNLY REFESES TO PAY THE

JUDGMENTS. Washington, March 3 (Special),-The House conferrees on the Deficiency Appropriation bill at 10 o'clock to night reported a partial agreement, and asked the House to insist on its disagreement to certain amendments relating to payment of claims for money due the l'actile ratiroads, on account of transportation; to the salaries of Senate committee clerks, and to the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims on account of French spointion claims.

An hour was allowed for debate on a motion offered

by Mr. O'Neil, of Massachusetts, that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment providing for payment of the spollation claims, and vigorous speeches were delivered for and against it.

These claims had been pending before Congress for more than seventy years before a law was enacted providing for an investigation and adjudication of them by the Court of Claims. The opponents of the claims are as active and stubborn now in resisting payment of judgments rendered as they were in fighting the enacting of the law providing for a judicial review of settlement of them. It is estimated that the to al amount of the claims will not exceed \$5,000,000. judgments for the payment of which provision is made by the pending Senate amendment amount to about \$1,700,000.

In advocating the amendment to night, General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, reviewed the legislative history of the claims, including the veto of two bills for their payment—the first one of which was President Polk, which was overruled by the renate, and the second one by President Plerce. renate, and the second one by President Pierce. That bill was passed over the veto by a Democratic House of Representatives. General Cegswell's speech was an exceedingly strong one, and commanded the close attention of the House.

Mr. Tarner, of Georgia, replied in a vigorous speech, in the course of which he declared "that after a careful and attentive examination of the decisions of the Court of Claims, its judgments do not command his respect."

Mr. O'Nell, of Massachusetts, moved to recede from the disagreement, but the motion was voted down and the bill returned to conference.

MR. COUDERT FOR MINISTER TO FRANCE. HE WILL NOT GO TO PARIS AS COUNSEL OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD.

Washington, March 3 .- It is understood that Fred cric R. Coudert, the New York lawyer, who has pr p rean argument in support of the Behring Sea case for the United States, will not be appointed a member of the board of counsel at the arbitration proceedings. as has been reported, but that Mr. Cleveland intend-to name him as Minister of the United States to Paris

A reporter of The Tribune called on Mr. Coudert at his home late last evening. Mr. Coudert was asked if he would say anything about the report that he would be appeinted Minister to France.

"It is news to me," he replied. "I have had no communication, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Cleveland on the subject. Mr. theveland is a very busyman, and is at present too much engrossed with more important duties than to make appointments. No. I do not know how such a statement got about."

"Would you accept the post were it offered you?" "I never accept an invitation to a banquet before I am asked," he said.

Speaking of his relations with Colonel Lamout, Mr. Condert said: "Yes, it is true that the relations between us are very pleasant, but they have been so from and before Mr. Cleveland's first term."

FURTHER IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Washington, March 3.-The Chandler Immigration and Contract Labor bill which passed the House late last night has become a law by the President's signature. The terms of the bill require steamship companies to prepare and authenicate at the port of departure lists or manifests of their immigrant passengers containing full info cerning them, and deliver the manifests to immigrant inspectors on arrival, instead of transferring the passengers to the control of such inspectors wholly ndocumented. Doubtful questions concerning the right of an immigrave to admission shall be decided after special inquiry by four officials, but an appeal can be made from a decision to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A SECOND SUNDRY CIVIL CONFERENCE.

Washington, March 3 .- After conferring upon the Sundry Civil tall for the second time the conferrers were again unable to come to a final determination of the matters in dispute, and this morning submitted a further di agreeing report. They were unable to come together upon any in the tendence which passed the House relating to the timber culture laws, and which was stricken out in the Senace. Upon these matters further instructions were asked.

The Senate, however, receded from its amendments Justices Watte and Miller, and the House receded om its amendment which gave rise to the debate in both houses relative to the Federal Election laws and the conduct of John 1. Davenport in New-York City. As it passed the House this amendment provided that no part of any money appropriated to pay the fees of any United states marsial, commissioner or clerk, should be used for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws or "the laws relating to the election of members of Congress." It is the last clause relative to Congressional elections from which the House recedes. The remaining disputed points went back once more to conference. As it passed the House this amendment pro

THE PRESIDENT GETS HIS LAST DAY'S PAY. Washington, March 3.-A few days ago President Harrison received his last month's pay in the shape of draft for \$4,166.67, issued on a warrant to the Treasurer, signed, as usual, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sent over to the White House by messen ger. To-day he received another draft for \$116.65 Issued by the Treasury Department in the same way, representing his pay for service as President of the United States for the first three days of March, and closing his account with the Government.

Notwithstanding the fact that he will be President up to noon of March 4, General Harrison will receive no pay whatever for his services on that day, for the reason that the Federal accounting officers do not recognize divisions of a day in the settlement of accounts of salaries. Each incumbent of the office of Fresident is paid the salary of that office beginning with the day of his inauguration, so that he gains in the beginning of his term what he loses in the end. According to the Trasary computation, the Presidential salary of \$50,000 a year is at the rate of \$138.888 a day.

MORE GUNBOATS PROVIDED FOR. Washington, March 3.-The conferrees on the Nava bill have agreed. The report shows a substantial agreement to all the amendments added by the Senate. The important matters agreed to by the House conferrees are the appropriation of \$200,000 for building a submarine terpede boat and conducting experiments therewith and \$300,000 for the expenses the International Naval rendervous and review The agreement in regard to the light draught gunboats for one and the Senate added three more. The report shows that the committee has agreed upon three altogether. These beats are to be protected, of about 1,200 tons displacement and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$400,000 each.

THE CAR COUPLER RILL APPROVED.

Washington, March J.-President Parrison approved Car Coupler bill to-day, and the pen with which he signed it was presented to E. A. Mosely, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Major Halford said to-day that while the President thought the bill did not go far enough in its propleasure in approving it on the last day of his term, because of the endeavors he had made for many years to obtain legislation of this character. He had advocated it in the campuign of 1888, and in each of his annual messages to Congress he had impressed upon Senators and Representatives the necessity for legislation that would give some protection to the lives and persons of trainmen.



Its remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds,

Eruptions, Salt Rheum, de. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price soc. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th ave. N. Y.

WORLD'S FAIR ITEMS FOUGHT.

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO RECEDE FROM ITS DISAGREEMENI.

A THIRD TIME THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March S .- There was another hot and stubborn fight in the House of Representatives early this afternoon over the appropriation for the World's Columbian Exhibition, the House conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill having reported a second disagree-

ment.

The centest was complicated somewhat by Mr. O'Nell, of Massachusetts, who gave notice of an amendment providing that the gates of Jackson Fark and the doers of the art building and certain other buildings of the exhibition shall be kept open on sundays. In behalf of this proposition he made a vigorous speech, in which he feclared that he represented "the best thought and best sentiment of the people of Massachusetts en this question. In favor of the motion that the House ecede from its disagreement to the first amendment. which makes provision for the transportation arrang-ments and care of the Government exhibit, etc., strong and carnest speeches were delivered by Messrs. Springer, Hitt, Reed, Houk, of Chio, J. D. Taylor,

Abner Taylor and others,

The arguments and appeals of Mr. Reed were especially powerful and evidently made a deep im pression. He said that this Exposition was an en terprise set in motion by the Congress of the United States. Congress had placed the Exposition in a dual character. As far as it was to be an expositl n for the pleasure and profit of the people, it was en-trusted to a local corporation in order that the Chited States might neither have the advantage of a pecuniary success, nor the disadvantage of a pecuniary loss. But at the same time, inasmuch as it was a world's exposition, it was necessary for the United states to be an intermediary between the exposition and the people of foreign lands. It became essential to the dignity of the Government that it should as sume the control of the Exposition in some respects. A special commission had been appointed, and it comported with the honor and dignity of the Nation to provide for carrying out the plans of that com-mission. To refuse to sustain the acts of the com-mission would be to denationalize the Exposition and make it a local spectacle. Whatever complaint might be made about Chicago, the magnificent ap-pearance of the Exposition buildings and grounds had surprised him. He was proud of the imperial city of the West, and he believed that the people of the United States would stand by their representatives in making this exposition a spectacle suitable to typify states-blessed forever, (Applause.)

The opposition was led by Messrs. Pierce and Bland, sided by a number of other Southern Demo-crats, who seemed to forget or ignore the fact that hould the exhibition be denationalized and prove failure on account of the neglect or refusal of Con gress to make the appropriations necessary to redech the international obligations of the general Govern nent in relation thereto, it would be a serious r flection upon the honor of the United States, if not a National disgrace. Without exception they took a narrow view of the matter, and Mr. Pierce attempted o arouse resentment and opposition of members by rending and commenting upon certain criticisms in which they were described as "tecreants," because, after accepting and enjoying the hospitalities of the World's Fair managers, they had subsequently voted against appropriations for it, which criticisms appeared in a Chicago publication devoted to World'

Mr. Pierce's speech produced the impression which

of the World's Fair amendments and the further debate the same action was taken on the other amendments, and at 5 o'clock the sundry Civil III was, for the third time, sent to a conference committee. It is pertinent to add that the Republicans who were present and who vated were all recorded in favor of the appropriation. The entire opposition came from the Democratic side of the House and the little knot of Populists.

AGREEMENT ON THE INDIAN BILL.

Washington, March 3 .- The conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on the coints in dispute between the two houses. The conerrees adopt what is known as the Platt amendme on the ratification of the Cherokee strip purchase which was the principal matter in dispute. Some modifications are made in the agreement between the fovernment and the Indians. Under the provision of the agreement \$555,000 is to be paid to the Indian in cash immediately upon the ratification by the In dians of the treaty as modified. The remaining 8,000,000 to be paid the Indians for their lands i to be divided into five equal annual payme first payment to be made on March 4, 1894. T Cherokee council has the option of issuing bonds anticipation of these payments. The lands are to be opened by proclamation of the President, the date to be fixed by him after the ratification of the treats by the Indians. Allen, of Mississippi, one of the House conferrees, does not agree to the report, and will probably light it in the House.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Washington, March 3.-The Senate in executive on confirmed the nomination of Truxton Reale of California to be minister and consul-general to Rumania, Servia and Greece, and the following promotions in the Navy: Commander Merrill Miller to be a captain; Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Belden

REPORT ON THE CENSUS INVESTIGATION. Washington, March 3 .- Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, sub mitted to the House to-day the report of the Censu

Hood's Cures

Gravel and Indigestion.



by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I was in a wretched condition and paid to one physician \$12 for attendance and prescriptions, which gave me no relief. I suffered intensely from gravel, and think I have endured as much misery as any man from that complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, have taken fourteen butter and one my bealth is as solid as a duck's feat in

Hood's Sarsa Cures
My indigestion is cured, and all symptoms of the gravel have disappeared." FREDERICK EARNERED, No. 64
Bouth Carpenter street, Chicago. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

committee on the investigation into the Census Burcau The resolution directing the inquiry charged that the bureau had been mismanaged, and that funds appropriated for census work had been wantonly wasted. The committee report that from the testimony taken the charges have not been sustained. Representative Fithian, of Illinois, submitted a mi-nority report.

A COMPARISON OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. LARGE REDUCTION SHOWN AT THE CLOSE OF THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, Narch 3 .- A comparison of the condition of the public debt and of the National Treasury on the 1st of March, 1889, at the close of the Cleveland Ad-ministration, and on the 1st of March, 1893, at the close of the Harrison Administration, based upon the form of the monthly statement issued at present makes the following showing:

Interest bearing debt, March 1, 1893, \$585,034,200; March 1, 1889, \$585,106,220. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, March 1, 1893, \$2,335,305,26; March 1, 1889, \$2,047,-

Bebt on which increase has a fact 1, 1859, \$2,047,-245/25.

Best hearing no interest, (legal tenders, fractional currency, etc.), March 1, 1893, \$375,912,157/37; March 1, 1853, \$442,440,521/2.

Total March 1, 1893, \$963,281,752/63; March 1, 1863, \$1,592,593,684/38.

Certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury March 1, 1893, \$991,-228,346 (March 1, 1893, \$423,549,381.

Total March 1, 1893, \$423,549,381.

Total March 1, 1893, \$423,549,381.

Total March 1, 1893, \$435,549,381.

Cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1893, \$764,322,-266/78; March 1, 1893, \$764,322,-266/78; March 1, 1893, \$740,194,178/90; March 1, 1889, \$459,669,127/93.

Cash balance or surplus, March 1, 1893, \$24,128,-087/88; March 1, 1889, \$72,097,428/53.

The coin and bullion in the Treasury at the two dates aside from the miner coin were as follows: Gold, March 1, 1893, \$247,672,947/91; March 1, 1899, \$226,456,97/81, 1893, \$247,572,947/91; March 1, 1899, \$226,456,97/81, silver, March 1, 1893, \$472,429,542/98; March 1, 1889, \$298,592,565/29.

SOME SHADOWY CLAIMS KILLED.

SPEARER CRISP'S DECISION AGAINST THE CON FERREES' REPORT ON SWAMP LANDS.

Washington, March : (Special).- Speaker Crisp night sustained a point of order against the report of a conference committee which was raised by Mr. Tracey, of New-York, and argued by him and by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in the affirmative, and by Mr. McRae, of Arkaneas, in the negative. The bell upon which the report was made was to provide for settlement of controversies under the H particulars by the Senate and then sent to a con conferrees had undertaken to engraft a bill while by a direct vote. This was a bill to provide for the adjustment of swamp land claims of certain states and appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 as a be ginning. Opponents of the measure assert that I is any equitable foundation whatever for them.

of order was greeted with general and hearty applicasbecause it indicated a determination to prevent the passage of suspicious or otherwise of periodic lills through the instrumentality of conference committees in the burry and confusion which always attend the hast hours of Congress. Mr. McRae appended from the decision and his appeal was laid on the table by a vote which was virtually manimous.

THE PRESIDENT DID NOT GO TO THE CAMITOL Washington, March 3.- Major Pruden, the Presilate an hour as it might be necessary. Farly in the venture twenty House bills were sent up, and late of them being penden and other private measures. The only centre full ready for signature was that passed this afternoon relative to copyrights. To

Washington, March 3.-Major E. W. Halford details arter, Mr. and Mrs. Linday, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanle Mr. Pierce's speech produced the impression which he desired upon some members of the House, who were named in the publication, although Mr. Durborow took pains to explain that the publication referred to is not in any sense an official publication round on the secretary of war, and Mrs. Jones, the latter three gentlemen being attaches of the commission, Miss Elains, daughter of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Lansing. The official members of the party expect to runain in faris several months in the discharge of their duties.

By a yea and nay vote of 123 to 141 the house refused to recede from its discarcement to the first of the World's Fair amendments, and after some further debate the same action was taken on the Washington, March b. The last menting of Prod-

dent Harri on's Cubinet took place at the usual ho to day. All the members were present, and at the onclusion of half as hour's conference the Presiden rose and in a few words hade them goodby. He anked them for the loyal support they had always given lifm, and attributed much of the success of his and devotion to the country's highest good. He hanked them for the personal good-will him, and wished for each one happiness and success in all his undertakings. He then shook hands with each in turn, and, in a voice which betrayed emotrin, hade them goothy.

MRS, DAVIS'S COPYRIGHT BILL PASSED. Washington, March 3 (Special), It appears that

the widow of Jefferson Davis has to comply with the provision of Copyright law which requires that failed f every copyrighted work shall be deposited with Librarian of Congress within a certain period after it publication. The Senate had passed a bill to enable her to comply with the law, and to night Bourke Cockran appealed to the House of Representatives for to the fronte of Representatives for unanimous consent to consider the measure. After he explained the purpose and scope of the bill, unani-mous consent was granted, and the bill was passed without a division.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN A HONDURAS PRISON. Washington, March 3. Senator Hansbrough to day introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of tate to furnish the Secute with all the informat obtainable concerning the imprisonment by the at horities of Honduras of Captain P. B. Brubaker, citizen of Fargo, N. D. Brubaker participated in revolution in Hondurus it is alleged, under the Im pression that he was fighting for the Governm and was protecting his own property. He was ar rested and is now serving a seven years' sentence in the prison at Omoa.

BILLS AGREED TO IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 3 .- In the House to-day Mr Herbert submitted the conference report on the Appropriation bill. After a brief opposition by Messr-Holman and De Armend, to the Naval rendezvou ection of the bill, the report was agreed to.

Agricultural Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Henderson submitted the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which was also agreed to. A recess was taken at 5:15 o'clock, till 8 o'clock.

JUSTICE JACKSON CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT. Washington, March 3 .- Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court; his brother, General Jackson, and Colonel and Mrs. McClure, of Fhiladelphia, were among President Harrison's callers this morning.

GOVERNOR FLOWER WELCOMED IN THE HOUSE Washington, March 3.-Governor Flower, of New-York, appeared in the hall of the House to-day shortly after 1 o'clock, and was warmly applauded and cheered

HIS STATEMENT WAS CORRECT.

From The Detroit Free Press. The prisoner at the bar was charged with assault and battery by his wife. She was a little woman, but wiry and energetic. He was a strapping big fellow and on him the judge frowned fiercely. "So," said the Court, "you have been assaulting your wife?"

your wife?"

"Yes, yer honor," admitted the prisoner, doggedly,

"Well, you ought to be asbamed of yourself."

"I am, yer honor."

"The very idea, sir, of a great, big fellow like
you are, whipping a little woman like that."

The little woman flushed up, but kept still, with her
eyes fixed on her husband expectantly.

"I ddn't whip her, yer honor."

"Ikdn't whip her?" excludined the Judge. "Don't
lie to me, sir. You did whip her."

Again the little wemon turned her eyes on her
husband.

"Beg yer pardon, yer honor, but I ddd."

husband.

They yer pardon, yer honor, but I didn't whip her.

She licked me in about three minutes, and that's why I'm asimined of myself, yer t.nor."

The judge fairly gasped.

"That's right, your henor," put in the little weman:
"Henry gets ugly sometimes, but he won't lie when I'm watching him."

The judge took a good long look at both of them and dismissed the case.

NOTHING STANDS AS HIGH, as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is the proof. It's the only medicine for women so certain in its effects that it can be guaranteed. In every case, if it doesn't benefit or cure, your money is returned. Can anything else, though it may be better for a tricky dealer to sell, be "just as good" for you to buy? "Favorite Prescription" is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a complete cure for all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls just entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is

for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help.

If you have an incurable case of Catarrh, the proprietors of Dr. Nage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you \$500 cash. They believe that they can cure you.

BRITISH MINERS' WORKING DAY

A DEPUTATION CALLS ON MR. GLADSTONE.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS AS TO LEGISLATION FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY-IRISH LAWLESSNESS

DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. London, March 2.-Mr. Gladston: received to-day a args deputation of delegates representing the workers overament to support the enactment of a law estab The deputation was accompanied by Joseph Arch, the noted leader of the agricultural laborers, and Membe of Incliament for Northwest Norfolk; Sir Charles Dilke M. P., and J. A. Jacoby, M. P., an earnest adve-

ite of the eight hour Issue. Mr. Glads one replied to the deputation that eight ours a day could be legally fixed as a limit for work if the miners were morally unanimous to avor of such a change, but that practical difficulti-Gladstone suggested local op ion as a possible way of meeting the difficulties, and he expressed a hope that question might be debated at this session Parilament.

In the House of Lords to day the Marquis of London derry commented upon the recent statement of Justice efficien at the opening of the Munster Assizes, of the effect that lawlessness in County Clare had grown o such an extent that both life and property were secure, and asked the Government how it intended to check this lawl seness.

ouncil, admitted that the condition of affairs county Clare, so far as obedience to the law wa enterned, was bad. If this condition continued, he died, the Government would consider making a hange of venue in the tries of persons accused of utraces in the county. hange of venue in the trials of persons accused outrages in the county.

Lord Huschell, Lord High Chancellet, in speaking

Lord Heischell, Lord High Chancellor, in speaking in the ame subject, said that measures would be taken to repress crime, but that in the mean time it would be invess for the Government to disclose what it meant to disclose what it meant to disclose what it meant to disclose the bring an end to lawlessness.

William Creater, kadical, Member for the Hargerston division of shoreditch, has decided to postgend his motion that the Government accept the invitation of the United States to fregotiate an arounding trusty. The motion was to have been made on Tursday, and seconded by Sir John Lundock, but the pressure of parilamentary business has been too great to allow room for it so early in the session.

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. London, March 3 .- A serious collision, involving th probable loss of several lives, occurred last night in

THIRTIEN LIVES PLUBARLY LOST

THE CAUTQUE SUNK BY AN UNKNOWN STEAMER

the English Channel, a vessel called the Cacique bein sank by an unknown steamer. Ten of her surviva-have handed at Dover in a beat. Thirteen out-persons who were on the Cachque were intesting and a feared have been lost.

SUPPORT FOR THE GERMAN ARMY BILL A SPLIT AMONG THE PROGRESSISTS IN THE

London, March S.-A dispatch from Berlin to entral News says: "Dissendons have asisen amon be members of the Military Committee of the Releasing, and a split has occurred among the frogresside. Herr Hugo Hinz, at the session of the committee today, declared that he would vol-for the 174 new hattalions demanded by the Govern rt the Government's demands in this respect. of the committee, declared that he fully agreed with not the committee, declared that he fully agreed with not. Horse's presentation of the adopted. The Centrist members of the committee side with Herr Richtet, and this new and inexpected con-dition of amirs I likely to have the effect of further delaying the report of the committee to the Reichstat.

yesterday's testimony. Mrs. Burroughs, a sister of Lady Blanche, testified that the Paron was often rud to her when she was nursing her sister. He was in the habit of cursing her, and exclaimed to her on one the habit of cursing her, and exclaimed to her on one occasion: "tio and nurses your sister in —." This remark Howard her bedings, and had an unfavorabl influence on Lady Howard de Walden. The servants were hear transput up, one after another, to sustain the charges of Lady Elanche. They testified to the drame measurement and repulsive habits of Lord Howard de Walden, and rave evidence correborating his wife on various points.

TO CRUSH OUT THE CONGO SLAVE TRADE Brussels, Murch 3.-Advices from the Congo Fre determined to bollow up the victory won by Com-mander D'Hants over the Arab slave traders, who were led by a son of Tippoo Tib. The Free State officials are preparing to take advantage of the dismay aused among the slave traders by this signal rever caused among the acceptations of his signal reverse to begin vigorous operations with a view to the re-pression of the slave irallic. Captain Ponthler will seen start with a strong command for the region where the slave traders are still carrying on their trame in defiance of the Free State.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLE'S CORONATION.

Rome, March 3.-This day was celebrated b he anniversary of the date on which Leo XIII was rowned as Pope in the Stellae Chapel, in 1878. The Tope attended State Miss to-day in the sistine Chapel A brilliant gathering of members of the Sacred Col lege, partharchs, prelates and foreign envoys added to the splendar of the occasion, and there was a crowded general attendance of Catholics, anxious to show their esteem for the venerable Pontiff.

WOULD NOT SAIL ON THE LORD CLIVE. London, March 3.-One hundred Scandinavians, who

ad been booked by the American Line to sall for New sall for Philudelphia on the steamer Lord Clive, specially defined to take them. Both steamship smiled without them. The steamship company has consented to transfer them to Southampton, whence they will sail for New-York on the next American Line steamship.

MRS, L. SCHOFIELD'S STRANGE PLIGHT.

THE PASSES THE NIGHT IN A POLICE STATION

Mrs. Lillian Schoffeld, who has been no to the courts of New-York in the last few years, spenlast night in the Thirlieth Street Police Station under peculiar circumstances. She was arrested late in the evening on a warrant sworn cut by Malcolm B. steele, one of the boarders at her house, No. 140 West Fourthest. She had cut Steele's clothing in a fit of rage her house. She told Court Officer Connolly when he served the warrant that she was too ill to be re mayed. Cennolly, to oblige her, called an ambulance from the New York Hespital. In the meantime Mrs. schofield offered the officer \$100 as an inducement to let her stay at home for the night. The ambylance that she would have to go to the hospital. She was taken to the hospital by the physician, where she remained for about an hour. The detectives were then told that the prisoner had sufficiently recovered to go to the statim-house.

They went to get Mrs. Scoffeld, and found her stretched out on an operating table in a mide state. She refused to dress, saying that if the officers wished to take her they must carry her out naked. She was therefore wrapped in blankets, and was taken to the pelice station in an aminiance. There she still refused to put on her clothes, and was locked up for the night. hat she would have to go to the hospital. She was

HOME MEANS COMFORT

—when it is away from the noise, the smoke, and the crowds of the city streets. (New Hound Brook has all city conveniences—Telford paved streets, sidewalks, electric lighting, pure water and good sewerage. Land is cheap, so are houses. Send for our book—"Home-seekers," to R. V. Pierce, Bound Brook, N. J.

MOUNTAIN TRAVELLING IN GUATEMALA-VILLAGE HOSPITALITY.

Salama, Republic of Guatemala, Dec. 1 .- In this country, as in so many others, "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley," Sunday afternoon we completed, as we supposed, our arrangements for leaving Cetan early Monday morning, and at daylight we were still sanguine, for our mules were munching their grass in the patio, our soldier boy was at the door waiting our commands, and the servants were preparing coffee and tortillas, but where were our mozos de cargo? We waited two hours, when to our delight and surprise they presented themselves, full of aguardiente and apologies. We were confronted by two evils-an indefinite delay which might be for an hour or a day or jonger, if we tried to secure other mozes, or of trusting our baggage to men already well intoxicated. We chose the last as the least and ordered the men to load up and start. Our traps, weighing about 350 pounds, were divided into three parts, and each part placed upon the back of a mozo. The burden was supported by two straps, one passing over the forchead and under the package, and the other across the breast and under the package, the last acting more as a guy than a support.

As the weather is quite warm and as each afternoon brings a flood of rain, we were anxious to reach Factic, the end of our first day's journey, as early in the day as possible and before the rain came; so with repeated admonitions on our part to hurry, and with repeated announted so our part to marry, and with many promises on their part, our mozos started on their tramp of seven leagues, and we soon followed. For at least three leagues a so-called cart-road follows the upper valley of the Polochic, connecting Coban with lanzos. We found the road in terrible condition, cut by the broad wheels of heavy carts and guilled by rains. It was more difficult to travel upon than the narrow trail, and so we left it and turned into the mountains. This is one of the few roads in Northern Guatemala. It was graded by direction of General Barries and intended as a way by which the coffee of the Verapaz Department could be carted to Panzos; but the road is in such poor repair that the expense of carting is much greater than transportation upon the A few miles out of the city we passed a train of

carts loaded with coffee on the way to Fanzos. They left Coban yesterday and reached this point, but here they were mired and stopped for the night; and then each arriero "slang" his hammock under the cart and dept contentedly until morning. As we reached them a few were still in the hammocks, others were arranging for coffee, and still others had doubled the yoke of oxen and were dragging the carts one by one the a blessing to the entire Northern part of the Republic and a mine of wealth to its owners. A careful examination satisfies me that there are no difficulties to be encountered in its construction which would deter an engineer for a moment. Very little grading would be necessary, and a narrow gauge comparatively small cost. Once in operation it would take the coffee now produced from the territory upor either side of it, and would stimulate a greatly in-creased production. Old finess would be enlarged and their production increased, and new finess would and their production her asset, and the started in every available valley. Such a road would also stimulate the cultivation of fruit. This is shown by the effect of the poor little road from Fuerte Certez to San Pedro, in Honduras. Before that road was built the cultivation of bananas was confined to the coast. Now the entire length of the road is a bahana grove. There pines and sugar cane could be cultivated and would insure large returns. Here the products would be fruit, rice and coffee, but as the ripening is continuous for all fruits, cereals, etc. the freight would be constant and not spasmodic. The mountains are said to be fall of mines which could be werked at a profit, could transportation be had for the ores. About 15,000,000 bunches of bananas wersent to the United States in 1891; with facilities for transportation this amount could easily be doubled and the entire Folochic and Montagan valleys would secome fruit gardens and rice and sugar care plants tions, while the higher valleys and tablelands tions, while the higher variety and the state of the become coffee plantations supporting an industrious and prosperous population, bringing wealth to the cultivator and revenue to the Government.

Our road took us through Santa Cruz, a small Indian

with a large but dilupidated cathedral, which te did not stop to examine, but harried on to Tactle as and not stop to examine, but harried on to Tacile, a much larger place, but which seems to have dropped out of the procession, to have been forgotten and left coind in the race. For a half hour we rode through the single street toward the centre of the village were right or wrong. A high edge of cactus, derapends and banana palms bordered the read and sarily concealed the cabanas upon either side of it foreign opinings in the hedge we caught occasions dimpses of women and children, who hid at our approach, and a score of half starved dogs snarled us and then retreated.

Early in the afternoon we entered the plaza, rode at once to the cabildo and inquired for the Jefe er commandante, fieth were away accompanying the Unlef of the Department on his annual tour of inmusenting smells. Dried meat hung from hambon poles in the roof, pickled meat lay soaking in tubs, sottles of imported beer and domestic liquors were open the shelves, and a pile of cloth, of Indian weav ing, occupied a counter. Evidently the proprieto frank his own liquor and was his own best customer lint he was for the time our servant. He had re sived a felegram from the Comandante of Coban that persons of importance would pass through his village. possibly pass the night there, and directing him to give us the utmost attention. It was not often that Americanos visited this Pueblo, and the event could not be allowed to pass without a manifestation pro-

portionate to our importance.

But first we must be fed. We attempted to give
some orders. No; we were guests of the acting
tefe and orders were unnecessary. Our room was a Intt first we must be fed. We attempted to give some orders. No; we were guests of the acting tefe and orders were innecessary. Our room was a single, square, adobe hut, attached to the Church, and entered by a passage through the wall which inclosed the Caurch bultungs. We found that it had been need for a stable and hurriedly cleared for our reception. The smed of ammonia and the presence of animals told how recently it had been occupied. A that was improvised just outside the door for our sender to provide. The defe and our soldier Joined in the entertainment, and a group of Indio women and girls watched from a distance. I forget just what portion of the vinnest tempt of most the Doctor's appetite, but as for inviself, a roast plantaln, with a glass of charel torough it our own saddle-bags from Coban, allayed both hunger and thirst. The Jefe and the soldier dot ample justice to the abundance which the necessity of applecizing for our want of appetite.

The afternoon was occupied in an examination of the village. All of these indian villages appear to be laid out on one plan. In the centre is the large open court, or plaza, which is village green, market and general rendezvons of the people. The street never crosses the plaza in a direct line. If it enters at the southeast corner it leaves at the northwest; always from opposite corners. The Church, Caliddo, Cuarted, Carcel and other public buildings and stores face if, while the houses are upon the approaching street. Usually, and so here, the street enters the plaza by the side of the Church, which, with its group of buildings and waits, 'Incloses another square, We entered the Church is was dings and end of rep provides and the property was confiscated, the street enters the plaza by the side of the Church, which, with its group of buildings and waits, 'Incloses another square, we return the curve of three attractive-leoking sisters. At one the bare of three attractive-leoking sisters, at one of the contract of the street of the contract of the contract of dugle, square, adobe but, attached to the Church,

the acme of comfort, and robbed that mule, at least of his terror.

The changing panorama of mountain and valley was delightful and caused us to forget the increasing heat. We were above tropical vegetation, and the succession of pine forests through which we passed reminded us of New-England. The hills were quite barren of the dense growth of the lower tablelands and river bottoms, and many small herds of cattle

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ACHING SIDES AND BACK.

grazing on the scant grass indicated that we were above the coffee belt. Just before noon our barometer marked 7,300 feet above sea level. The sun was pouring upon us a terrible heat, and, worn out by our climb, we halted in the shade of a clump of pines to rest and refresh ourselves and our animals.

INTERESTING PATENT LITIGATION.

A POOR INVENTOR WHO MIGHT HAVE BECOME WORTH MILLIONS.

A dispatch published last week from springfield, Ohio, said that O. S. Kelly, of that city, had sold what are known as the Green patents on electric railways to the General Electric Company of New-York City for a large sum of money. The patents in quesilen are those granted to George F. Green, of Kalanazoo, Mich., and assigned to Mr. Kelly, who is a millionaire manufacturer of Springfield, Ohio, story of these patents is an interesting one as told by A. P. Smith, of No. 261 Broadway, one of the patent lawyers who had a great deal to to with the prosecution of the applications in the Patent Office.

In speaking about the subject Mr. Smith said; "The story of the Green patents is one of the old remantic stories of an unfortunate inventor who suffered, first, from being too far ahead of the age and secondly, from being always under the pressure of xtreme poverty. The patents as Issued on Decem her 15, 1801, were the result of twelve years of trugging in the United States Patent Office. The claims as allowed covered not only the trolley system of electric roads, but every system known or possible except the storage battery or some other system in which the generating power is on the car. The disthet'on between Green's work and that done before him consisted in the idea of generating the power in of the milroad with a sliding contact between the car and the conductors so that it took up the current and

was controlled from this stationary source of power,

"Defore that some experimenters had tried in a
small way to run bouts and cars by means of baeries carried by the vehicle to be propelled, saw that it was impossible to carry around the latery or other combersome generator, but that the olution of the problem was to arrange that in & -tationary station and take his current from conductors running along the track. The claims of the patents e verei this broadly and included overhead conductors and conduit railways and every known

system except the storage battery. Green made his first model 'way back in 1854, and had a car running, which would carry half a ton over two or three hundred feet of track, in 1876, The story of his application for a patent is one of the strongest illustrations of the necessity of employing a skilled patent attorney. Green was poor and when he came to the Patent Office in 1:79 he drew his own application. His invention, as about xplained, covered all practicable electrical railroads, and if he could have gotten a broad patent, such as he was entitled to, at that date, he would have netted hundreds of thousands of dollars from it subsequently. But in doing his own work Green drew his claims to cover merely a form of insulator. He had made an invention which covered the entire field of electrical railroads, and he claimed a new form of insulator. He had endless troubles with the examiner, of course, and his papers were informal, and finally he called in the assistance of a Washington patent attorney. The attorney finally got the application in some kind of shape, but by this time Field and Edison and Siemens had come into the office with applications and were fighting one another for priority. Green was told that his application must be hung up until this interference was decided, when he would have a chance to contest his chims with the

"The application remained suspended for four years, and then the struggle began anew. By this time Oliver S. Kelly, Mayor of the City of Springfield, Ohio, and a former member of the celebrated reaper manufacturing firm of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, had purchased an interest in the application and retained counsel to fight the interference. A new commissioner had just taken charge of the office and, in his innocence of the principles of patent law, he made some curious rulings, which threw the case nto almost inextricable confusion. Green was al-

and, in his innocence of the principles of patent law, he made some curious rulings, which threw the case into almost inextricable confusion. Green was allowed to contest the matter on an exceedingly narrow issue finally, and several years were devoted to taking testimony.

"My connection with the case began in the spring of Issa. After numerous appeals and the drath of Green's principal attorney, the commissioner had finally decided against Green's application, and M. Kelly put the matter in the hands of fenjamin fasterworth, ex-Commissioner of Patents, with whom I was associated. We argued rehearing after rehearing has the litigation had gone too far to have its careful study of the case, that while Green had been defeated on the marrow issue he was still, in the language of the office, entitled to priority on the broad issue. It has to say, while he had been defeated in the marrow issue he was still, in the language of the office, entitled to priority on the broad issue. It is to say, while he had been defeated in challenged in the marrow issue he was still, in the language of the office, entitled to priority on the broad issue for an electrical road in which a dynamo supplied the power, he was still critiled to that combination bradity including any source of power and not restricting it to a dynamo. For the sake of illustration, if may be said if was as if A, B and C had been compelled by the technicalities of litigation to restrict the dain for a certain quantity of land which that were contesting to a leasehold of a since acro, and the decision, although in favor of B, still left A's chain to be whole quarter section in which that acro was located unsettled. We redrew the claims upon the broader lasts, therefore, and took up the work of getting their discussed by the properties, and therefore not good references. The question was appealed to the Board of Examiners in Chief and then to the Commissioner, who both decided against Green. The matter was then taken into the supreme Court of the District of Col